

EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	9	PRO19598	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/12/14 17:48
L2	6	PTA-1532	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/12/14 17:48
L3	122	"145887"\$5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/12/14 17:48
L4	14	"145887"\$5 and protein	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2006/12/14 17:48
L5	2525	secreted and (goddard.in. or godowski.in. or gurney.in. or watanabe.in. or wood.in.)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/12/14 17:49

Welcome to DIALOG

Dialog level 05.14.00D

? b 411;set files allscience

14dec06 17:53:10 User219511 Session D668.2

\$0.00 0.102 DialUnits File410

\$0.00 Estimated cost File410

\$0.05 TELNET

\$0.05 Estimated cost this search

\$4.13 Estimated total session cost 1.193 DialUnits

File 411:DIALINDEX(R)

DIALINDEX(R)

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*** DIALINDEX search results display in an abbreviated ***

*** format unless you enter the SET DETAIL ON command. ***

You have 297 files in your file list.

(To see banners, use SHOW FILES command)

? s pro19598

Your SELECT statement is:

s pro19598

Items File

Examined 50 files

Examined 100 files

Examined 150 files

3 340: CLAIMS(R)/US Patent_1950-06/Dec 12

1 342: Derwent Patents Citation Indx_1978-05/200677

2 349: PCT FULLTEXT_1979-2006/UB=20061207UT=20061130

7 357: Derwent Biotech Res._1982-2006/Dec W3

6 398: Chemsearch_1957-2006/Nov

1 399: CA SEARCH(R)_1967-2006/UD=14524

Examined 200 files

Examined 250 files

4 654: US Pat.Full_1976-2006/Dec 12

7 files have one or more items; file list includes 297 files.

? save temp; b 340,342,349,357,398,399,654;exs;rd

Temp SearchSave "TI350488836" stored

14dec06 17:53:57 User219511 Session D668.3

\$2.31 0.872 DialUnits File411

\$2.31 Estimated cost File411

\$0.26 TELNET

\$2.57 Estimated cost this search

\$6.70 Estimated total session cost 2.065 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent 1950-06/Dec 12

(c) 2006 IFI/CLAIMS(R)

*File 340: The 2006 reload is online as of December 1, 2006.

IPCR/8 is available.

File 342:Derwent Patents Citation Indx 1978-05/200677

(c)2006 The Thomson Corp.

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2006/UB=20061207UT=20061130

(c) 2006 WIPO/Thomson

*File 349: For important information about IPCR/8 and forthcoming changes to the IC= index, see HELP NEWSIPCR.

File 357:Derwent Biotech Res._1982-2006/Dec W3

(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp.

File 398:Chemsearch 1957-2006/Nov

(c) 2006 Amer.Chem.Soc.

*File 398: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement.

Problems with SORT. RANK charge added. See HELP RATES 398.

File 399:CA SEARCH(R) 1967-2006/UD=14524

(c) 2006 American Chemical Society

*File 399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement.

IPCR/8 classification codes now searchable as IC=. See HELP NEWSIPCR.

File 654:US Pat.Full. 1976-2006/Dec 12

(c) Format only 2006 Dialog

*File 654: IPCR/8 classification codes now searchable in 2006 records.

For information about IC= index changes, see HELP NEWSIPCR.

Set Items Description

Executing TI350488836

Hilight option is not available in file(s) 398, 399

HIGHLIGHT set on as '%'

S1 24 PRO19598

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 342.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 349.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 398.

>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 654.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.

S2 24 RD (unique items)

? t s2/7/1-24;bye

2/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 340)

DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent

(c) 2006 IFI/CLAIMS(R). All rts. reserv.

10579748 2004-0086970 2004-0025265

C/NOVEL CYTOKINE RECEPTORS AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING THE SAME; COMPRISES NUCLEOTIDE SEQUENCES CODING MEMBRANE PROTEIN FOR DIAGNOSING AND TREATING CELL PROLIFERATIVE, DIFFERENTIATION AND INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

Document Type: Utility; Patent Application-First Publication

Inventors: Goddard Audrey (US); Godowski Paul J (US); Gurney Austin L (US);

Watanabe Colin K (US); Wood William I (US)

Assignee: Genentech Inc

Assignee Code: 07579

Publication Number	Kind	Application Date	Number	Date
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US 20040086970 A1	20040506	US 2003700992	20031103	
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Continuation of: Pending	WO 2000US8439	20000330		
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Pending	US 2001964994	20010926		
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Cont.-in-part of: Pending	WO 2001US6520	20010228		
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Pending	US 2001941992	20010828		
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Priority Applic:	US 2003700992	20031103		
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	WO 2000US8439	20000330		
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	US 2001964994	20010926		
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	WO 2001US6520	20010228		
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	US 2001941992	20010828		
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Provisional Applic:	US 60-191105	20000322		
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Abstract: The present invention is directed to novel cytokine receptors having sequence similarity to AF18497-1 and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those cytokine receptors. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

Exemplary Claim:

D R A W I N G

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which comprises DNA having at

least 80% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a %PRO19598% polypeptide comprising the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or 21 to about 262 of FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), or the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

2/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
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10516113 2004-0023323 2004-0006677

C/NOVEL CYTOKINE RECEPTORS AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING THE SAME; COMPRISING A POLYPEPTIDE SEQUENCE HAVING AT LEAST 80% SEQUENCE IDENTITY TO THE SEQUENCE OF AMINO ACID RESIDUES FROM 1 OR 21 TO ABOUT 262 OF FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), OR THE COMPLEMENT OF THE DNA MOLECULE OF (A);
MEMBRANE PROTEIN FOR USE IN THE DIAGNOSIS, PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUMOR DISORDERS

Document Type: Utility; Patent Application-First Publication

Inventors: Goddard Audrey (US); Godowski Paul J (US); Gurney Austin L (US); Watanabe Colin K (US); Wood William I (US)

Assignee: Genentech Inc

Assignee Code: 07579

	Publication Number	Kind	Application Date	Number	Date
	US 20040023323	A1	20040205	US 2002293654	20021113
Continuation of:				WO 2000US8439	20000330
Cont.-in-part of:				WO 2001US6520	20010228
				US 2001941992	20010828
Division of:				US 2001964994	20010926
Priority Applic:				US 2002293654	20021113
				WO 2000US8439	20000330
				WO 2001US6520	20010228
				US 2001941992	20010828
				US 2001964994	20010926
Provisional Applic:				US 60-191015	20000321

Abstract: The present invention is directed to novel cytokine receptors having sequence similarity to AF18497
1 and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those cytokine receptors. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

Exemplary Claim:
DRAWING

1. An isolated %PRO19598% polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence comprising at least 80% sequence identity to the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 to 21 to about 262 of FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO: 2).

2/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 340)
DIALOG(R)File 340:CLAIMS(R)/US Patent
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04071960 2004-0017620

C/(A1) NOVEL CYTOKINE RECEPTORS AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING THE SAME; DESIGNATED AS ?%PRO19598%? POLYPEPTIDES; DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF TUMORS

(B2) CYTOKINE RECEPTOR AND NUCLEIC ACIDS ENCODING THE SAME; DESIGNATED AS ?%PRO19598%? POLYPEPTIDES; DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF TUMORS

Document Type: Utility; Patent Application-First Publication; Granted

Patent-Utility, with Pre-Grant Publication

Inventors: Goddard Audrey (US); Godowski Paul J (US); Gurney Austin L (US); Watanabe Colin K (US); Wood William I (US)

Assignee: (A1) Genentech Inc

(B2) Genentech Inc

Assignee Code: (A1) 07579; (B2) 07579

Publication Number	Kind	Application Date	Number	Date
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US 20020137909 A1 20020926 US 2001964994 20010926

US 6740520 B2 20040525 US 2001964994 20010926

Cont.-in-part of: Pending US 2001941992 20010828

Prior Publication: US 20020137909 A1 20020926

Priority Applic: WO 2000US8439 20000330

WO 2001US6520 20010228

Provisional Applic: US 60-191015 20000321

Unrelated Expiration: 20210828

Notes: INDEXED FROM APPLICATION

Abstract: (US 20020137909 A1)

The present invention is directed to novel cytokine receptors having sequence similarity to AF18497
1 and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those cytokine receptors. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

Abstract: (US 6740520 B2)

The present invention is directed to novel cytokine receptors having sequence similarity to AF18497-1 and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those cytokine receptors. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

Exemplary Claim:
(US 20020137909 A1)
DRAWING

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule which comprises DNA having at least 80% sequence identity to (a) a DNA molecule encoding a %PRO19598% polypeptide comprising the sequence of amino acid residues from 1 or 21 to about 262 of FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), or the complement of the DNA molecule of (a).

Exemplary Claim: (US 6740520 B2)
DRAWING

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule having at least 80% sequence identity to: (a) a nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide shown as SEQ ID NO:2; (b) a nucleic acid sequence encoding the polypeptide shown as SEQ ID NO:2, lacking its associated signal peptide; (c) the nucleic acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO:1; (d) the full-length coding sequence of the nucleic acid sequence shown as SEQ ID NO:1; or (e) the full-length coding sequence of cDNA deposited under ATCC accession number PTA-1532; wherein said isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide which is a receptor for and binds to the ligand polypeptide shown as SEQ ID NO:4.

2/7/4 (Item 1 from file: 342)
DIALOG(R)File 342:Derwent Patents Citation Indx
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05880445 WPI Acc No: 03-090845/08

New cytokine receptor (designated PRO19598) and gene encoding the receptor, useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics or bioreactors, particularly useful for detecting or treating tumors in mammals, e.g. humans, cattle or pigs -

Patent Assignee: (GETH) GENENTECH INC

Author (Inventor): GODDARD A; GODOWSKI P J; GURNEY A L; WATANABE C K; WOOD

WI
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Examiner Field of Search
US 2002137909 A1 020926 (BASIC)
US 6740520 B2 040525 435252.3; 435254.11; 435320.1; 435325; 43569.1;
53623.5; 536231
Derwent Week (Basic): 0308
Priority Data: WO 2000US8439 (000330); WO 2001US6520 (010228)
Applications: US 964994 (010926)
Derwent Class: B04; D16
Int Pat Class: C07H-021/02; C07H-021/04
Number of Patents: 002
Number of Countries: 001
Number of Cited Patents: 023
Number of Cited Literature References: 087
Number of Citing Patents: 001

CITING PATENTS

Family Member Citing Patent Cat WPI Acc No Assignee/Inventor

By Examiner:
US 6740520 B2 US 7094570 B2 04-661506/62 (RENA/) RENAULD J;
(DUMO/) DUMOUTIER L/RENAULD J; DUMOUTIER L

2/7/5 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01253115
NOVEL GENE DISRUPTIONS, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS RELATING THERETO
NOUVELLES DISRUPTIONS GENIQUES, COMPOSITIONS ET PROCEDES ASSOCIES

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WOODINGS Jessica, 6 West Shaker Court, The Woodlands, Texas 77380, US, US
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Legal Representative:
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200558028 A2-A3 20050630 (WO 0558028)
Application: WO 2004US41721 20041213 (PCT/WO US2004041721)
Priority Application: US 2003530043 20031216

Designated States:
(All protection types applied unless otherwise stated - for applications
2004+)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM
DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC
LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO
RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LT LU MC NL PL
PT RO SE SI SK TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) BW GH GM KE LS MW MZ NA SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Main International Patent Class (v7): A01K-067/02

International Patent Class (v8 + Attributes)
IPC + Level Value Position Status Version Action Source Office:
A01K-0067/027 A I F B 20060101 H EP
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 122076

English Abstract

The present invention relates to transgenic animals, as well as
compositions and methods relating to the characterization of gene
function. Specifically, the present invention provides transgenic mice
comprising disruptions in PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000, PRO240,
PRO943, hu A33, PRO230, PRO178, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336, %PRO19598%,
PRO1083, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 genes. Such in vivo studies and
characterizations may provide valuable identification and discovery of
therapeutics and/or treatments useful in the prevention, amelioration or
correction of diseases or dysfunctions associated with gene disruptions
such as neurological disorders; cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic
disorders; eye abnormalities; immunological disorders; oncological
disorders; bone metabolic abnormalities or disorders; lipid metabolic
disorders; or developmental abnormalities.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20050630 A2 Without international search report and to be
republished upon receipt of that report.
Search Rpt 20060518 Late publication of international search report
Republication 20060518 A3 With international search report.
Republication 20060518 A3 Before the expiration of the time limit for
amending the claims and to be republished in the
event of the receipt of amendments.

Claim

1 A method of identifying a phenotype associated with a disruption of a
gene which encodes for a PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000, PRO240, PRO943,
huA33, PROM, PROM, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336, %PRO19598%, PRO1083, hu
TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide, the method comprising: (a) providing a
non-human transgenic animal whose genome comprises a disruption of the
gene which encodes for a PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000, PRO240,
PRO943, hu A33, PROM, PROM, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336, %PRO19598%,
PRO1083, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide; (b) measuring a physiological
characteristic of the non-human transgenic animal; and (c)
comparing the measured physiological characteristic with that of a gender matched
wild-type animal, wherein the physiological characteristic of the non-human
transgenic animal that differs from the physiological characteristic of
the wild-type animal is identified as a phenotype resulting from the gene
disruption in the nonhuman transgenic animal.

2/7/6 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULL TEXT
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00834518

COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF IMMUNE RELATED DISEASES
COMPOSITIONS ET METHODES DE TRAITEMENT DE MALADIES D'ORIGINE IMMUNE

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200166740 A2-A3 20010913 (WO 0166740)
Application: WO 2001US6666 20010301 (PCT/WO US0106666)
Priority Application: US 2000187202 20000303; US 2000191015 20000321; WO
2000US14941 20000530; US 2000209832 20000605; WO 2000US23328 20000824;
US 2000 20000915; WO 2000US32678 20001201

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications
prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT
LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class (v7): C12N-015/12

International Patent Class (v7): C12N-005/10; C07K-014/47; C07K-016/18;
G01N-033/53

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 49208

English Abstract

The present invention relates to compositions containing novel proteins
and methods of using those compositions for the diagnosis and treatment
of immune related diseases.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010913 A2 Without international search report and to be
republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20020228 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of

19th month from priority date

Search Rpt 20020919 Late publication of international search report
Replication 20020919 A3 With international search report.

Claim

1 Isolated nucleic acid having at least 80 % nucleic acid sequence
identity to: (a) a nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide shown in
Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:4), Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:6),
Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:8), Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO: 10), Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO:
12), Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO: 14), Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO: 16) or Figure 18
(SEQ ID NO: 18). (b) a nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide shown
in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO: 2), Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:4), Figure 6 (SEQ ID
NO:6), Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:8), Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO: 10), Figure 12 (SEQ
ID NO: 12), Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO: 14), Figure 16 (SEQ ID NO: 16) or
Figure
18 (SEQ ID NO: 18), lacking its associated signal peptide;
(c) a nucleotide sequence encoding an extracellular domain of the
polypeptide shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:4),
Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO:6), Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO:8), Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:
10), Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO: 12), Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO: 14), Figure 16 (SEQ
ID NO: 16) or Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO: 18), with its associated signal
peptide; or (d) a nucleotide sequence encoding an extracellular domain of
the polypeptide shown in Figure 2 (SEQ ID NO: 2), Figure 4 (SEQ ID NO:
4), Figure 6 (SEQ ID NO: 6), Figure 8 (SEQ ID NO: 8), Figure 10 (SEQ ID
NO: 10), Figure 12 (SEQ ID NO: 12), Figure 14 (SEQ ID NO: 14), Figure 16
(SEQ ID NO: 16) or Figure 18 (SEQ ID NO: 18) lacking its associated
signal peptide.

2/7/7 (Item 1 from file: 357)

DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

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0375823 DBR Accession No.: 2005-21529 PATENT

Identifying phenotype associated with disruption of gene encoding PRO
polypeptide e.g., PRO224, by measuring characteristics of transgenic
animal having disruption in gene encoding PRO, comparing measured
characteristic with wild-type - involving vector-mediated gene transfer
and expression in host cell for therapy

AUTHOR: ANDERSON S; BRENNAN J; DESAUVAGE F; DING Z; EDWARDS J; FIKES N
; HUANG W; OUYANG W; RANGEL C; SANGHA M; SHI Z; SPARKS M J;
TRACKEY J; VETTER M; WANG C; WOODINGS J

PATENT ASSIGNEE: GENENTECH INC; LEXICON GENETICS INC 2005

PATENT NUMBER: WO 200558028 PATENT DATE: 20050630 WPI ACCESSION NO.:
2005-497461 (200550)

PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 530043 APPLIC. DATE: 20031216

NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 2004US41721 APPLIC. DATE: 20041213

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - Identifying (M1) phenotype associated
with disruption of gene (G1) which encodes PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108,
PRO34000, PRO240, PRO943, hu A33, PRO230, PRO178, PRO1199, PRO4333,
PRO1336, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide, involves measuring
physiological characteristics of non-human transgenic animal (I) whose
genome comprises disruption of G1, and comparing measured physiological
characteristic with that of gender matched wild-type animal. DETAILED
DESCRIPTION - Identifying (M1) a phenotype associated with a disruption
of a gene (G1) which encodes for a PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000,
PRO240, PRO943, hu A33, PRO230, PRO178, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336,
%PRO19598%, PRO1083, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide, involves: (a)
providing a non-human transgenic animal (I) whose genome comprises a
disruption of G1; (b) measuring a physiological characteristic of (I);
and (c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic with that
of a gender matched wild-type animal, where the physiological
characteristic of (I) that differs from the physiological
characteristic of the wild-type animal, is identified as a phenotype
resulting from disruption of G1. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included
for the following: (1) an isolated cell (II) derived from (I); (2)
identifying (M2) an agent that modulates a phenotype associated with a
disruption of G1 comprising: (a) providing (I); (b) measuring a
physiological characteristic of (I); (c) comparing the measured

physiological characteristic with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, where the physiological characteristic of (I) that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a phenotype resulting from disruption of G1; (d) administering a test agent to (I); and (e) determining whether the test agent modulates the identified phenotype associated with disruption of G1, in (I); (3) an agent (A1) identified by (M2); (4) identifying (M3) an agent that modulates a physiological characteristic associated with a disruption of G1 comprising: (a) providing (I); (b) measuring a physiological characteristic exhibited by (I); (c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, where the physiological characteristic exhibited by (I) that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as physiological characteristic associated with disruption of G1; (d) administering a test agent to (I); and (e) determining whether the physiological characteristic associated with disruption of G1 is modulated; (5) an agent (A2) identified by (M3); (6) identifying (M4) an agent that modulates a physiological characteristic associated with a disruption of G1 comprising: (a) providing (I); (b) observing the behavior exhibited by (I); (c) comparing the observed behavior with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, where the observed behavior exhibited by (I) that differs from the observed behavior exhibited by the wild-type animal is identified as an observed behavior associated with disruption of G1; (d) administering a test agent to (I); and (e) determining whether the agent modulates the behavior associated with disruption of G1; (7) an agent (A3) identified by (M4); (8) identifying (M5) an agent that ameliorates or modulates a neurological disorder, cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder, eye abnormality, immunological disorder, oncological disorder, bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, lipid metabolic disorder, or a developmental abnormality associated with a disruption in G1 comprising: (a) providing (I) or non-human transgenic animal cell culture, each cell of the culture comprising disruption of G1; (b) administering a test agent to (I) or to the cell culture; and (c) determining whether the test agent ameliorates or modulates the neurological disorder, cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder, eye abnormality, immunological disorder, oncological disorder, bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, lipid metabolic disorder, or developmental abnormality in (I) or cell culture; (9) an agent or therapeutic agent (A4) identified by (M5); (10) identifying (M6) an agent that modulates the expression of a PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000, PRO240, PRO943, hu A33, PRO230, PRO178, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336, %PRO19598%, PRO1083, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide, involves contacting a test agent with a host cell expressing a PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000, PRO240, PRO943, hu A33, PRO230, PRO178, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336, %PRO19598%, PRO1083, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide, and determining whether the test agent modulates the expression of the PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000, PRO240, PRO943, hu A33, PRO230, PRO178, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336, %PRO19598%, PRO1083, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide in the host cell; (11) an agent (A5) identified by (M6); (12) evaluating (M7) a therapeutic agent capable of affecting a condition associated with a disruption of G1 comprising: (a) providing (I); (b) measuring a physiological characteristic of (I); (c) comparing the measured physiological characteristic with that of a gender matched wild-type animal, where the physiological characteristic of (I) that differs from the physiological characteristic of the wild-type animal is identified as a condition resulting from disruption of G1 in (I); (d) administering a test agent to (I); and (e) evaluating the effects of the test agent on the identified condition associated with disruption of G1 in (I); (13) a therapeutic agent (III) identified by (M7); and (14) a pharmaceutical composition (PC) comprising (III). WIDER DISCLOSURE - The following are disclosed: (1) nucleic acid molecule encoding PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000, PRO240, PRO943, hu A33, PRO230, PRO178, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336, %PRO19598%, PRO1083, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide; (2) a composition of matter comprising the PRO polypeptide, its agonist or antagonist; (3) vectors comprising DNA encoding the PRO polypeptides; (4) chimeric molecules of the PRO polypeptides; (5) antibody with respect to the PRO polypeptides; and (6) oligonucleotide probes for identifying the nucleic acid sequence of

the PRO polypeptides. BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: In (M1), the (I) is heterozygous for the disruption of G1. The phenotype exhibited by (I) as compared with gender matched wild-type littermates is at least one of the following: neurological disorder, cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder, eye abnormality, immunological disorder, oncological disorder, bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, lipid metabolic disorder, or a developmental abnormality. (I) exhibits at least one of the following physiological characteristics compared with gender matched wild-type littermates: a decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing; an increased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing; balding, exothalamus observations, and piloerection observations in functional observation battery (FOB) testing; an increased mean artery-to-vein ratio associated with retinal degeneration; developing cataracts; an increased mean serum cholesterol level; an increased mean serum triglyceride level; a decreased mean serum insulin level; a decreased mean percentage of B cells in the spleen and lymph node; a decreased mean serum IgG2a response to an ovalbumin challenge; decreased mean serum IgA levels; an increased mean serum IgG2a response to an ovalbumin challenge; increased mean serum IgM, IgG1, IgG2a and IgG2b levels; increased mean serum IgM, IgA and IgG3 levels; increased mean serum IgM, IgG1, IgG2a and IgG2b levels; an increased mean percentage of CD4 cells and a decreased mean percentage of CD8 cells in spleen and thymus; mobilization of neutrophils in response to peritoneal inflammation; an enhanced DDS-induced colitis response; an enhanced ConA-induced hepatitis response; a decreased skin fibroblast proliferation; a decreased volumetric bone mineral density, a decreased bone mineral content index (BMC/LBM), and a decreased mean bone mineral density in total body, femur and vertebrae; a decreased mean bone mineral density, a decreased mean trabecular bone volume, decreased thickness, and decreased connectivity density; a decreased body weight and length, decreased total tissue mass and lean body mass, a decreased femoral midshaft cross-sectional area with decreased alkaline phosphatase levels; growth retardation with decreased body weight and length, total tissue mass, and lean body mass; a diaphragmatic hernia; an increased total tissue mass, increased lean body mass, increased bone mineral content, increased total body and increased femoral bone mineral density; an enhanced glucose tolerance; developmental disorders including abnormal kidney development marked by kidney agenesis; embryonic lethality; or embryonic lethality, where heterozygous adults exhibited decreased serum IgM, IgG1, IgG2a, IgG2b and IgG3 levels. In (M2), the phenotype associated with disruption of G1 comprises a neurological disorder, cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder, eye abnormality, an immunological disorder, oncological disorder, bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, lipid metabolic disorder, or a developmental abnormality. In (M3), the behavior is an increased or decreased anxiety-like response during open field activity testing, an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing, an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing, or an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing. The behavior is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders. In (M7), the condition is a neurological disorder, cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder, eye abnormality, immunological disorder, oncological disorder, bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, lipid metabolic disorder, or a developmental abnormality. Preferred Cell: (II) is a murine cell, where the murine cell is an embryonic stem cell. Preferred Agent: A1-A5 is an agonist or antagonist of a PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000, PRO240, PRO943, hu A33, PRO230, PRO178, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336, %PRO19598%, PRO1083, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide. A1-A5 is an anti-PRO224, anti-PRO9783, anti-PRO1108, anti-PRO34000, anti-PRO240, anti-PRO943, anti-hu A33, anti-PRO230, anti-PRO178, anti-PRO1199, anti-PRO4333, anti-PRO1336, anti-%PRO19598%, anti-PRO1083, anti-hu TRPM2 or anti-PRO1801 antibody. Preferred Treatment: (III) or PC is useful for treating or preventing or ameliorating a neurological disorder, cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorder, immunological disorder, oncological disorder, bone metabolic abnormality or disorder, or embryonic lethality associated with the disruption of G1, which

involves: (a) administering (III) to a subject in need of such treatment whom may already have the disorder, or may be prone to have the disorder or may be in whom the disorder is to be prevented; or (b) treating the non-human transgenic animal cell culture, each cell of the culture comprising a disruption of G1, with (III), thus effectively treating or preventing or ameliorating the disorder. The neurological disorder is an abnormal circadian rhythm during home-cage activity testing, an enhanced motor coordination during inverted screen testing, or an impaired motor coordination during inverted screen testing. The neurological disorder is depression, generalized anxiety disorders, attention deficit disorder, sleep disorder, hyperactivity disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders, hyperalgesia or sensory disorders. The eye abnormality is a retinal abnormality. The eye abnormality is consistent with vision problems or blindness, or with retinitis pigmentosa. The retinal abnormality is characterized by retinal degeneration or retinal dysplasia. The retinal abnormality is consistent with retinal dysplasia, various retinopathies, including retinopathy of prematurity, retrolental fibroplasia, neovascular glaucoma, age-related macular degeneration, diabetic macular edema, corneal neovascularization, corneal graft neovascularization, corneal graft rejection, retinal/choroidal neovascularization, neovascularization of the angle (rubeosis), ocular neovascular disease, vascular restenosis, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), meningioma, hemangioma, angiofibroma, thyroid hyperplasias (including Grave's disease), corneal and other tissue transplantation, retinal artery obstruction or occlusion; retinal degeneration causing secondary atrophy of the retinal vasculature, retinitis pigmentosa, macular dystrophies, Stargardt's disease, congenital stationary night blindness, choroideremia, gyrate atrophy, Leber's congenital amaurosis, retinoschisis disorders, Wagner's syndrome, Usher syndromes, Zellweger syndrome, Saldino-Mainzer syndrome, Senior-Loken syndrome, Bardet-Biedl syndrome, Alport's syndrome, Alstrom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, dysplasia spondyloepiphysearia congenita, Flynn-Aird syndrome, Friedreich ataxia, Hallgren syndrome, Marshall syndrome, Albers-Schönberg disease, Refsum's disease, Kearns-Sayre syndrome, Waardenburg's syndrome, Alagille syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, olivopontocerebellar atrophy, Pierre-Marie syndrome, Stickler syndrome, carotinemia, cystinosis, Wolfram syndrome, Bassen-Kornzweig syndrome, abetalipoproteinemia, incontinentia pigmenti, Batten's disease, mucopolysaccharidoses, homocystinuria, or mannosidosis. The eye abnormality is a cataract, where the cataract is a systemic diseases such as human Down's syndrome, Hallerman-Streif syndrome, Lowe syndrome, galactosemia, Marfan syndrome, Trisomy 13-15, Alport syndrome, myotonic dystrophy, Fabry disease, hypoparathyroidism or Conradi syndrome. The developmental abnormality comprises embryonic lethality or reduced viability. The cardiovascular, endothelial or angiogenic disorders are arterial diseases, such as diabetes mellitus; papilledema; optic atrophy; atherosclerosis; angina; myocardial infarctions such as acute myocardial infarctions, cardiac hypertrophy, and heart failure such as congestive heart failure; hypertension; inflammatory vasculitides; Reynaud's disease and Reynaud's phenomenon; aneurysms and arterial restenosis; venous and lymphatic disorders such as thrombophlebitis, lymphangitis, and lymphedema; peripheral vascular disease; cancer such as vascular tumors, e.g., hemangioma (capillary and cavernous), glomus tumors, telangiectasia, bacillary angiomatosis, hemangioendothelioma, angiosarcoma, haemangiopericytoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, lymphangioma, and lymphangiosarcoma; tumor angiogenesis; trauma such as wounds, burns, and other injured tissue, implant fixation, scarring; ischemia reperfusion injury; rheumatoid arthritis; cerebrovascular disease; renal diseases such as acute renal failure, or osteoporosis. The immunological disorders are systemic lupus erythematosus; rheumatoid arthritis; juvenile chronic arthritis; spondyloarthropathies; systemic sclerosis (scleroderma); idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (dermatomyositis, polymyositis); Sjögren's syndrome; systemic vasculitis; sarcoidosis; autoimmune hemolytic anemia (immune pancytopenia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria); autoimmune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, immune-mediated thrombocytopenia); thyroiditis (Grave's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis, juvenile lymphocytic thyroiditis, atrophic thyroiditis); diabetes mellitus; immune-mediated renal disease (glomerulonephritis,

tubulointerstitial nephritis); demyelinating diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems such as multiple sclerosis, idiopathic demyelinating polyneuropathy or Guillain-Barre syndrome, and chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy; hepatobiliary diseases such as infectious hepatitis (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E and other non-hepatotropic viruses), autoimmune chronic active hepatitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, granulomatous hepatitis, and sclerosing cholangitis; inflammatory bowel disease (ulcerative colitis: Crohn's disease); gluten-sensitive enteropathy, and Whipple's disease; autoimmune or immune-mediated skin diseases including bullous skin diseases, erythema multiforme and contact dermatitis, psoriasis; allergic diseases such as asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, food hypersensitivity and urticaria; immunologic diseases of the lung such as eosinophilic pneumonias, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis; or transplantation associated diseases including graft rejection and graft-versus-host disease. The bone metabolic abnormality or disorder is arthritis, osteoporosis or osteopetrosis. (III) is useful for modulating a condition associated with a disruption of G1, which involves administering (III) to a subject whom may have the condition, or may be prone to have the condition or may be in whom the condition is to be prevented, thus effectively modulating the condition. Preferred Agent: A3 is useful for modulating a behavior associated with a disruption of G1, which involves administering A3 to a subject whom may already exhibit the behavior, or may be prone to exhibit the behavior or may be in whom the exhibited behavior is to be prevented, thus effectively modulating the behavior. A5 is useful for modulating the expression of a PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000, PRO240, PRO943, hu A33, PRO230, PRO178, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336, %PRO19598%, PRO1083, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide, which involves administering A5 to a host cell expressing the PRO224, PRO9783, PRO1108, PRO34000, PRO240, PRO943, hu A33, PRO230, PRO178, PRO1199, PRO4333, PRO1336, %PRO19598%, PRO1083, hu TRPM2 or PRO1801 polypeptide, thus effectively modulating the expression of the polypeptide. ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Ophthalmological; Antithyroid; Angiogenesis-Inhibitor; Angiogenesis Stimulator; Osteopathic; Neuroprotective; Antidepressant; Tranquillizer; Hypnotic; Neuroleptic; Nootropic; Antidiabetic; Dermatological; Immunosuppressive; Thyromimetic; Nephrotropic; Antiarteriosclerotic; Antianginal; Cardiant; Hypotensive; Antiinflammatory; Vasotropic; Anti-HIV; Vulnerary; Antirheumatic; Antiarthritic; Antianemic; Hemostatic; CNS-Gen.; Hepatotropic; Virucide; Antiulcer; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Antipsoriatic; Antiallergic; Antiasthmatic. No biological data given. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Modulates expression and/or activity of PRO polypeptides (claimed). USE - (M1) is useful for identifying a phenotype associated with a disruption of G1. A1 or A2 is useful for modulating a phenotype or physiological characteristic associated with a disruption of G1, which involves administering A1 or A2 to a subject whom may already have the phenotype or physiological characteristic, or may be prone to have the phenotype or physiological characteristic, or may be in whom the phenotype or physiological characteristic is to be prevented, thus effectively modulating the phenotype or physiological characteristic (all claimed).(287 pages)

2/7/8 (Item 2 from file: 357)

DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.

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0338427 DBR Accession No.: 2004-10719 PATENT

New isolated cytokine receptors, designated as %PRO19598% polypeptides, useful as decoy receptors, as diagnostic markers for the presence of cancerous tumors, and as therapeutic targets for treating the tumors - vector-mediated PRO protein gene transfer and expression in host cell for recombinant protein production, drug screening and gene therapy

AUTHOR: GODDARD A; GODOWSKI P J; GURNEY A L; WATANABE C K; WOOD W I
PATENT ASSIGNEE: GENENTECH INC 2004

PATENT NUMBER: US 20040023323 PATENT DATE: 20040205 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2004-142652 (200414)

PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: US 293654 APPLIC. DATE: 20021113

NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: US 293654 APPLIC. DATE: 20021113

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - An isolated cytokine receptor, designated as %PRO19598% polypeptide, is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The %PRO19598% polypeptide comprises: (a) an amino acid sequence having at least 80% sequence identity to amino acid residues 1-21 to about 262 of a sequence of 262 amino acids (I), fully defined in the specification; (b) at least 80% sequence identity to the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA insert of the vector deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) on March 21, 2000 as ATCC deposit number PTA-1532 (DNA145887-2849); or (c) a sequence of amino acid residues 1-21 to about 262 of the sequence of (I), or its fragment sufficient to provide a binding site for an anti-%PRO19598% antibody. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a chimeric molecule comprising the %PRO19598% polypeptide fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence; and (2) a composition of matter comprising the isolated %PRO19598% polypeptide in admixture with a pharmaceutical carrier. WIDER DISCLOSURE - Also disclosed are nucleic acid molecule encoding the %PRO19598% polypeptide, vectors and host cells comprising the nucleic acid sequences, and antibodies that bind to the polypeptide. BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preparation: The %PRO19598% polypeptide is prepared by standard recombinant methods. Preferred Polypeptide: The %PRO19598% polypeptide comprises amino acid residues 1-21 to about 262 of the sequence of (I). The polypeptide is produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent conditions with a DNA molecule encoding a %PRO19598% polypeptide, or the complement of the DNA molecule, culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule for the expression of the polypeptide, and recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture. The test DNA molecule has at least 80% sequence identity to the DNA molecule encoding a %PRO19598% polypeptide, or its complement. Preferred Chimeric Molecule: The heterologous amino acid sequence is an epitope tag sequence or an Fc region of an immunoglobulin. ACTIVITY - Cytostatic. No biological data given. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy; Cytokine Agonist; Cytokine Antagonist. USE - The %PRO19598% polypeptide or anti-%PRO19598% antibody is useful for preparing a medicament for treating a condition that is responsive to the %PRO19598% polypeptide or anti-%PRO19598% antibody. The %PRO19598% polypeptide can be used as a decoy receptor and a natural antagonist of a cytokine in the interleukin-10 family. The %PRO19598% polypeptides are also useful as diagnostic markers for the presence of cancerous tumors, and as therapeutic targets for treating the tumors. The %PRO19598% nucleotide sequences are useful as hybridization probes in chromosome and gene mapping, or in generating antisense RNA and DNA. The %PRO19598% polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules are also useful in gene therapy, or as molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis purposes. The anti-%PRO19598% antibodies may be used in diagnostic assays for %PRO19598%, or for the affinity purification of %PRO19598% from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. ADMINISTRATION - Dosage is about 10 ng/kg/day-100 mg/kg/day, preferably 1 microg/kg/day-10 mg/kg/day. Administration may be intravenous, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intramuscular, intraocular, intraarterial, or intralesional injection or infusion, topical or by sustained release systems. EXAMPLE - The DNA sequence encoding %PRO19598% was initially amplified using selected PCR primers. The vector pBR322 was digested with restriction enzyme and dephosphorylated. The PCR amplified sequences were then ligated into the vector. The ligation mixture was used to transform a selected Escherichia coli strain. Transformants were identified by their ability to grow on LB plates and antibiotic resistant colonies were selected. Plasmid DNA was isolated and confirmed by restriction analysis and DNA sequencing. Selected clones were grown overnight in liquid culture medium supplemented with antibiotics. The cells were grown to a desired optical density, during which the expression promoter was turned on. After culturing the cells for several more hours, the cells were harvested by centrifugation. The cell pellet obtained by the centrifugation was solubilized, and the solubilized %PRO19598% protein was purified using a metal chelating column under conditions that allow tight binding of the protein. (62 pages)

DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.
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0314285 DBR Accession No.: 2003-15425 PATENT

New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO245 or PRO335), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. Alzheimer's disease, cancers, hemorrhage, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, cirrhosis, ischemia or strokes - involving vector-mediated gene transfer and expression in Chinese hamster ovary, Escherichia coli or yeast cell for use in gene therapy

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PATENT ASSIGNEE: GENENTECH INC 2002

PATENT NUMBER: US 20020197671 PATENT DATE: 20021226 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2003-370793 (200335)

PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: WO 200023328 APPLIC. DATE: 20000824

NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: US 907824 APPLIC. DATE: 20010717

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - A new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises the full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (e.g. ATCC Deposit No. 209258), or a sequence with at least 80% identity to a DNA encoding a PRO polypeptide comprising any of 61 sequences having 164-1119 amino acids fully defined in the specification. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises the full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the American Type Culture Collection (e.g. ATCC Deposit No. 209258); or a sequence with at least 80% identity to a DNA encoding a PRO polypeptide comprising any of 61 sequences having 164-1119 amino acids fully defined in the specification; the PRO polypeptide lacking its associated signal peptide; or an extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or lacking its associated signal peptide. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a native sequence PRO polypeptide having at least 80% sequence identity to any of 61 amino acid sequences cited above; or a new isolated PRO polypeptide having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) an amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide deposited as ATCC 209258, 209256, 209264, 209250, etc; (b) any of the 61 amino acid sequences cited above, lacking its associated signal peptide; or (c) an extracellular domain of any of the 61 amino acid sequences cited above, with or lacking its associated signal peptide; (2) a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule; (3) a host cell comprising the vector; (4) a process for producing the PRO polypeptide by culturing the host cell and recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture; (5) a chimeric molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence; (6) an antibody that specifically binds to the PRO polypeptide; (7) detecting (M1) PRO245 or PRO1868 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing any of these PRO polypeptides; (8) linking (M2) a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO245 or PRO1868 polypeptide; and (9) modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing the PRO245 or PRO1868 polypeptide. BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Nucleic Acid: The nucleic acid encoding the PRO polypeptide comprises any of 61 nucleotide sequences (or its full length coding sequence) having 960-4053 bp fully defined in the specification. The vector, which comprises the nucleic acid, is operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector. Preferred Cell: The host cell is a CHO cell, an Escherichia coli, or a yeast cell. Preferred Molecule: The chimeric molecule that comprises the PRO polypeptide is fused to heterologous amino acid sequence, e.g. an epitope tag sequence or an Fc region of an immunoglobulin. The antibody that binds to the %PRO19598% polypeptide is a monoclonal antibody. Preferred Methods: In (M1) detecting a PRO245 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO245 polypeptide comprises contacting the sample with the PRO1868 polypeptide, and determining the formation of a PRO245/PRO1868 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO245 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO245 polypeptide. The PRO1868

polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. Detecting a PRO1868 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO1868 polypeptide comprises contacting the sample with the PRO245 polypeptide, and determining the formation of a PRO245/PRO1868 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO1868 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO1868 polypeptide. The PRO245 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. In (M2), linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO245 polypeptide comprises contacting the cell with the PRO1868 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule, and allowing the PRO245 polypeptide, and the PRO1868 polypeptide to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO1868 polypeptide comprises contacting the cell with the PRO245 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule, and allowing the PRO245, and PRO1868 polypeptides to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. The bioactive molecule is a toxin, a radiolabel or antibody. This bioactive molecule causes the death of the cell. In (M3), modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO245 polypeptide comprises contacting the cell with the PRO1868 polypeptide or an anti-PRO245 antibody, where the PRO1868 polypeptide or anti-PRO245 antibody binds to the PRO245 polypeptide, thus modulating at least one biological activity of the cell. The method also involves modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO1868 polypeptide by contacting the cell with the PRO245 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1868 antibody, which binds to the PRO1868 polypeptide to modulate at least one biological activity of the cell. In these methods, the cell is preferably killed. ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Nephrotropic; Hemostatic; Antirheumatic; Antiarthritic; Antidiabetic; Hepatotropic; Vasotropic; Vulnary; Cerebroprotective; Hypotensive; Cardiant; Antiartherosclerotic; Antiinfertility; Antiinflammatory; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Anti-Parkinsonian. Cells were plated on 96-well microtiter plates at a density of 2x10⁴ cells per well in a total volume of 100 µl. On day, 2 test samples containing the PRO polypeptide were added in triplicate at dilutions of 1%, 0.33% and 0.11%. Wells without cells were used as a blank, and wells with cells only were used as negative control. As positive control 1:3 serial dilutions of 50 µl of a 3x stock of staurosporine were used. Results showed that PRO228, PRO217 and PRO301 polypeptides induced apoptosis in endothelial cells in human venous umbilical vein, and are therefore useful for treating tumors. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy. USE - The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for detecting or treating e.g. Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, inflammations, nephritis, wound healing, nerve repair, collateral blood vessel formation, cancers (e.g. colorectal cancer), hemorrhage (or reduce risk for hemorrhage), rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, cirrhosis of the liver, fibrosis of the lungs, restenosis, dermal fibrotic conditions (e.g. keloids or scarring), ischemia, strokes, hypertension, heart attacks, atherosclerosis, or infertility in mammals (e.g. humans, dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, or rabbits) The PRO polypeptides are useful as targets for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and diagnostic determination of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are also useful as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridization probes, or for screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. EXAMPLE - The extracellular domain (ECD) sequences from known secreted proteins from the Swiss-Prot public database were used to search EST databases. The search was performed using BLAST or BLAST2. A consensus DNA sequence was assembled relative to the other identified EST sequences. Based on the DNA30954 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO245. A pair of PCR primers (forward and reverse) was synthesized: Forward Primer: 5'-ATCGTTGTGAAGTTAGTCCCC-3' Reverse Primer: 5'-ACCTGCGATATCCAAACAGAAATTG-3' DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair

above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO245 gene using the PCR primers. RNA for the construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal liver tissue. DNA sequencing of the clones isolated gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO245, which is 1295 bp. This DNA encoded a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide with 312 amino acids. (479 pages)

2/7/10 (Item 4 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.
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0312480 DBR Accession No.: 2003-13620 PATENT
New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides or genes encoding them, useful for treating e.g. colon cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, Sjogren's syndrome, thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis or graft rejection - recombinant PRO protein and its encoding gene for use in therapy and gene therapy
AUTHOR: BOTSTEIN D; DESNOYERS L; FERRARA N; FONG S; GAO W; GODDARD A; GURNEY A L; PAN J; ROY M A; STEWART T A; TUMAS D; WATANABE C K; WOOD W I
PATENT ASSIGNEE: GENENTECH INC 2002
PATENT NUMBER: US 20020182618 PATENT DATE: 20021205 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2003-328610 (200331)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: WO 200032678 APPLIC. DATE: 20001201
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: US 33167 APPLIC. DATE: 20011227
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - Isolated secreted and transmembrane polypeptide (PRO), which scores at least 80% amino acid sequence identity when compared to: (a) a sequence comprising 278, 830, 125, 325, 437, 487, 310, 1029 or 548 amino acids fully defined in the specification; (b) any of the sequences of (a), lacking its associated signal peptide; (c) an extracellular domain of (a), with or lacking its associated signal peptide, is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - PRO polypeptide, which is a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, comprises a polypeptide sequence that has at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to an amino acid sequence encoded by the full length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, e.g. ATCC Deposit No. 203538, 203661, 203583, 203657, 203576, 203573, 203553, 203651 or 203537. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) an isolated nucleic acid molecule with at least 80% sequence identity to: (a) a DNA molecule encoding the PRO polypeptide described above; (b) a nucleotide sequence comprising 1283, 3121, 662, 1942, 1587, 2387, 3554, 3437 or 2186 bp fully defined in the specification; (c) the full-length coding sequence of any of the 9 nucleotide sequences; or (d) the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with ATCC, which the accession numbers; (2) a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule; (3) a host cell comprising the vector; (4) producing the PRO polypeptide; (5) a chimeric molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence; and (6) an antibody that specifically binds to the PRO polypeptide. BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Polypeptide: The chimeric molecule that comprises the %PRO19598% polypeptide is an epitope tag sequence, and the heterologous amino acid sequence is a Fc region of an immunoglobulin. The antibody that binds to the %PRO19598% polypeptide is a monoclonal antibody, a humanized antibody, or a single chain antibody. Preferred Vector: The vector comprises a nucleic acid sequence operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector. Preferred Cell: The host cell is a CHO cell, an Escherichia coli, or a yeast cell. Preparation (Claimed): The PRO polypeptide is prepared by: (a) culturing the host cell above for the expression of the PRO polypeptide; and (b) recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture. ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Antiinflammatory; Dermatological; Immunosuppressive; Antirheumatic; Antiarthritic; Hemostatic; Antithyroid; Neuroprotective; Hepatotropic; Virucide; Antipsoriatic; Antiallergic. No biological data given. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy. USE - The PRO polypeptide or polynucleotide is useful as pharmaceuticals or diagnostics. These are particularly useful for treating colon cancer, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis,

scleroderma, Sjogren's syndrome, thrombocytopenia, thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, hepatitis, cystic fibrosis, psoriasis, allergies, graft-versus-host disease or graft rejection in a mammal.
ADMINISTRATION - Dosage is 10 ng/kg - 100 mg/kg of mammal body weight, preferably 1 µg/kg - 10 mg/kg/day. Administration is intravenous, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intramuscular, intraocular, intraarterial, intralesional, topical, or by sustained release systems.
EXAMPLE - Experimental protocols are described but no results are given. (119 pages)

2/7/11 (Item 5 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.
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0306298 DBR Accession No.: 2003-08083 PATENT

New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides (e.g. PRO183, PRO184, PRO361 or PRO846) useful as targets for therapeutic intervention in cancers (e.g. lung or breast cancers), or for diagnosing these cancers - vector-mediated gene transfer and expression in host cell for recombinant protein production, drug screening and gene therapy

AUTHOR: ASHKENAZI A J; BAKER K P; BOTSTEIN D; DESNOYERS L; EATON D L; FERRARA N; FONG S; GERBER H; GERRITSEN M E; GODDARD A; GODOWSKI P J; GRIMALDI J C; GURNEY A L; KLJAVIN I J; NAPIER M A; PAN J; PAONI N F; ROY M A; STEWART T A; TUMAS D; WATANABE C K; WILLIAMS P M; WOOD W I; ZHANG Z

PATENT ASSIGNEE: GENENTECH INC 2002

PATENT NUMBER: US 20020142961 PATENT DATE: 20021003 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2003-155950 (200315)

PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: WO 200121735 APPLIC. DATE: 20010709

NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: US 989721 APPLIC. DATE: 20011119

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - Isolated PRO secreted transmembrane polypeptide (I) comprising a sequence lacking its associated signal peptide or at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) any 147 amino acid sequences fully defined in the specification with e.g. 345, 251, 367, 424, 458, 266, 264 or 347 amino acids; (b) any of the 147 sequences lacking its associated signal peptide; or (c) an extracellular domain of one of the 147 sequences, with or lacking its associated signal peptide, is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (I) comprises a polypeptide sequence lacking its associated signal peptide, or has at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) any of the 147 amino acid sequences fully defined in the specification, which comprises e.g. 345, 251, 367, 424, 458, 266, 264 or 347 amino acids; (b) the amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleic acid deposited with the American Type Culture Collection, e.g. ATCC Deposit No. 209621, PTA-552, PTA-819, 209439, 209616, 209847, 209929, 209930, 209917 or 209918; (c) an extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide; (d) a PRO polypeptide lacking its associated signal peptide; (e) any of the 147 sequences, lacking its associated signal peptide; (f) an extracellular domain of one of the 147 sequences, with its associated signal peptide; or (g) an extracellular domain of one of the 147 sequences, lacking its associated signal peptide. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising the full-length coding sequence of the DNA deposited with ATCC, which has the accession numbers cited above, or having a sequence with at least 80% sequence identity to: (a) a DNA molecule encoding the PRO polypeptide described above; (b) any of 147 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the specification, which has e.g. 1943, 3033, 1373, 1173, 1399, 1292 or 3531 bp; or (d) the fully length coding sequence of any of the 147 nucleotide sequences; (2) an isolated extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide; (3) a vector comprising the nucleic acid molecule; (4) a host cell comprising the vector; (5) producing (M1) the PRO polypeptide; (6) a chimeric molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence; (7) an antibody that specifically binds to the PRO polypeptide; (8) detecting (M2) PRO943; PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185; PRO331; PRO1133; PRO363 or PRO5723; PRO1387; PRO1114; PRO3301 or PRO9940; PRO1181; or PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing any of these PRO polypeptides; (9) linking (M3) a bioactive molecule to a cell

expressing a PRO943; PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185; PRO331; PRO1133; PRO363 or PRO5723; PRO1387; PRO1114; PRO3301 or PRO9940; PRO1181; or PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide; and (10) modulating (M4) at least one biological activity of a cell expressing the PRO943; PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185; PRO331; PRO1133; PRO363 or PRO5723; PRO1387; PRO1114; PRO3301 or PRO9940; PRO1181; or PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide. BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Polypeptide: The chimeric molecule that comprises the PRO polypeptide is an epitope tag sequence, and the heterologous amino acid sequence is a Fc region of an immunoglobulin. The antibody that binds to the %PRO19598% polypeptide is a monoclonal antibody, a humanized antibody, or an antibody fragment. Preferred Nucleic Acid: The nucleic acid encoding the %PRO19598% polypeptide comprises any of the 147 nucleotide sequences cited above, or its fully length coding sequence. The vector, which comprises the nucleic acid, is operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with the vector. Preferred Cell: The host cell is a CHO cell, an Escherichia coli, or a yeast cell. Preferred Method: In (M2), detecting a PRO943 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO943 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO943/PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO943 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO943 polypeptide. The PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. Detecting a PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the PRO943 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO943/PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide. The PRO943 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. Detecting a PRO331 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO331 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the PRO1133 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO331/PRO1133 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO331 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO331 polypeptide. The PRO1133 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. Detecting a PRO1133 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO1133 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the PRO331 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO331/PRO1133 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO1133 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO1133 polypeptide. The PRO331 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. Detecting a PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the PRO1387 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO363 or PRO5723/PRO1387 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide. The PRO1387 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. Detecting a PRO1387 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO1387 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO363 or PRO5723/PRO1387 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO1387 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO1387 polypeptide. The PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. Detecting a PRO1114 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO1114 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO1114/PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO1114 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO1114 polypeptide. The PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. Detecting a PRO3301

or PRO9940 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the PRO1114 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO1114/PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide. The PRO1114 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. Detecting a PRO1181 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO1181 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO1181/PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO1181 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO1181 polypeptide. The PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. Detecting a PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide in a sample containing a PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the PRO1181 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO1181/PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide. The PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. In (M3), linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO943 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO943 polypeptide, and the PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the PRO943 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO943, and PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptides to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO331 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the PRO1133 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO331 polypeptide and the PRO1133 polypeptide to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO1133 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the PRO331 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO331 and PRO1133 polypeptides to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO1387 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO1387 polypeptide, and the PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the PRO1387 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO363 or PRO5723, and PRO1387 polypeptides to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO1114 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO1114 polypeptide, and the PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the PRO1114 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO1114, and PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptides to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO1181 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO1181 polypeptide, and the PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with

the PRO1181 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846, and PRO1181 polypeptides to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. The bioactive molecule is a toxin, a radiolabel or antibody. This bioactive molecule causes the death of the cell. In (M4), modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO943 polypeptide comprises contacting the cell with the PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide or an anti-PRO943 antibody, where the PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide or anti-PRO943 antibody binds to the PRO943 polypeptide, thus modulating the biological activity of the cell. The method also involves modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide by contacting the cell with the PRO943 polypeptide or an anti-PRO183, anti-PRO184 or anti-PRO185 antibody, which binds to the PRO183, PRO184 or PRO185 polypeptide to modulate the biological activity of the cell. Modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO331 polypeptide comprises contacting the cell with the PRO1133 polypeptide or an anti-PRO331 antibody, where the PRO1133 polypeptide or anti-PRO331 antibody binds to the PRO331 polypeptide, thus modulating the biological activity of the cell. The method also involves modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO1133 polypeptide by contacting the cell with the PRO331 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1133 antibody, which binds to the PRO1133 polypeptide to modulate the biological activity of the cell. Modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO1387 polypeptide comprises contacting the cell with the PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1387 antibody, where the PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide or anti-PRO1387 antibody binds to the PRO1387 polypeptide, thus modulating the biological activity of the cell. The method also involves modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide by contacting the cell with the PRO1387 polypeptide, or an anti-PRO363 or anti-PRO5723 antibody, which bind to the PRO363 or PRO5723 polypeptide to modulate the biological activity of the cell. Modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO1114 polypeptide comprises contacting the cell with the PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1114 antibody, where the PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide, or anti-PRO1114 antibody binds to the PRO1114 polypeptide, thus modulating the biological activity of the cell. The method also involves modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide by contacting the cell with the PRO1114 polypeptide, or an anti-PRO3301 or anti-PRO9940 antibody, which bind to the PRO3301 or PRO9940 polypeptide to modulate the biological activity of the cell. Modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO1181 polypeptide comprises contacting the cell with the PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide, or an anti-PRO1181 antibody, where the PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide or anti-PRO1181 antibody binds to the PRO1181 polypeptide, thus modulating the biological activity of the cell. The method also involves modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide by contacting the cell with the PRO1181 polypeptide, or an anti-PRO7170, anti-PRO361 or anti-PRO846 antibody, which bind to the PRO7170, PRO361 or PRO846 polypeptide to modulate the biological activity of the cell. In these methods, the cell is preferably killed. Preparation (Claimed): The PRO polypeptide is prepared by: (a) culturing the host cell above for the expression of the PRO polypeptide; and (b) recovering the PRO polypeptide from the cell culture. MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene Therapy. No biological data given. USE - The PRO polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for detecting or treating e.g. tumors in mammals, e.g. humans, dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, or rabbits. The PRO polypeptides are useful as targets for therapeutic intervention in certain cancers (e.g. colon, lung or breast cancers), and diagnostic determination of the presence of these cancers. The PRO polypeptides are also useful as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridization probes, or for screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or mRNA. The PRO genes may also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective gene. (647 pages)

277/12 (Item 6 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.
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0304889 DBR Accession No.: 2003-06674 PATENT

New cytokine receptor (designated %PRO19598%) and gene encoding the receptor, useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics or bioreactors, particularly useful for detecting or treating tumors in mammals, e.g. humans, cattle or pigs - vector-mediated gene transfer and expression in host cell for recombinant protein production, drug screening and gene therapy

AUTHOR: GODDARD A; GODOWSKI P J; GURNEY A L; WATANABE C K; WOOD W I
PATENT ASSIGNEE: GENENTECH INC 2002

PATENT NUMBER: US 20020137909 PATENT DATE: 20020926 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2003-090845 (200308)

PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: WO 20016520 APPLIC. DATE: 20010228

NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: US 964994 APPLIC. DATE: 20010926

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: DERWENT ABSTRACT: NOVELTY - An isolated %PRO19598% polypeptide,

which is a cytokine receptor, is new. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An isolated %PRO19598% polypeptide, which is a cytokine receptor, is new.

The %PRO19598% polypeptide has a sequence comprising: (a) residues 1-21 to about 262 of a fully defined 262-amino acid sequence (P1) given in the specification; (b) a fragment of (a) that provides a binding site for an anti-%PRO19598% antibody; or (c) at least 80% sequence identity to (a); or (d) at least 80% sequence identity to the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA insert of the vector deposited with the American Type Culture Collection as ATCC Deposit No. PTA-1532 (DNA 145887-2849).

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) an isolated nucleic acid molecule (N1) comprising: (a) a DNA having at least 80% sequence identity to a DNA molecule encoding the %PRO19598% polypeptide comprising residues 1-21 to 262 of P1, or encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the cDNA with ATCC Deposit No. PTA-1532 (DNA 145887-2849); (b) the full-length polypeptide coding sequence of the human cDNA deposited with the ATCC on Mar. 21, 2000 under ATCC Deposit No. PTA-1532 (DNA145887-2849), or its complement DNA molecule; (c) a DNA that hybridizes to the complement of the nucleic acid sequence encoding the %PRO19598% polypeptide described above; (d) the complement of (a); or (e) 406 nucleotides and which is produced by hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent hybridization conditions with a DNA molecule encoding the %PRO19598% polypeptide comprising residues 1-21 to 262 of P1 or its complement and isolating the test DNA molecule; (2) a vector comprising N1; (3) a host cell comprising the vector of (2); (4) a process for producing the %PRO19598% polypeptide; (5) a chimeric molecule comprising the %PRO19598% polypeptide fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence; (6) an antibody that specifically binds to the %PRO19598% polypeptide; (7) an agonist or antagonist to the %PRO19598% polypeptide; (8) a composition comprising the %PRO19598% polypeptide, the agonist or antagonist of (7) or the antibody of (6), and a pharmaceutical carrier; (9) an oligonucleotide probe derived from N1; (10) a method of detecting a PRO3301 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing a PRO3301 polypeptide; (11) a method of detecting the %PRO19598% polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing a %PRO19598% polypeptide; (12) methods of linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO3301 polypeptide or the %PRO19598% polypeptide; (13) methods of modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing the %PRO19598% polypeptide or the PRO3301 polypeptide; and (14) a method for detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Chimeric Molecule: The chimeric molecule that comprises the %PRO19598% polypeptide is an epitope tag sequence, and the heterologous amino acid sequence is a Fc region of an immunoglobulin. Preferred Antibody: The antibody that binds to the %PRO19598% polypeptide is a monoclonal antibody, a humanized antibody, or a single chain antibody. Preferred Nucleic Acid: The nucleic acid encoding the %PRO19598% polypeptide comprises: (a) a fully defined 1318-bp sequence (dna1) given in the specification; (b) nucleotides 241-301 to about 1026 of dna1; (c) a sequence encoding amino acid residues 1-20 to about 262 of P1; (d) a sequence encoding the same mature polypeptide encoded by the human protein cDNA with ATCC Deposit

No. PTA-1532 (DNA145887-2849); or (e) the full-length polypeptide coding sequence of the human protein cDNA with ATCC Deposit No. PTA-1532 (DNA145887-2849). This nucleic acid hybridizes to its complement under stringent hybridization and wash conditions. Preferred Cell: The host cell is a Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell, an Escherichia coli, a yeast cell, or a Baculovirus-infected insect cell.

Preferred Method: In method (10), detecting a PRO3301 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the sample with the %PRO19598% polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO3301/%PRO19598% polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of a PRO3301 polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the PRO3301 polypeptide. The %PRO19598% polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. In method (11), detecting the %PRO19598% polypeptide in a sample

comprises: (a) contacting the sample with a PRO3301 polypeptide; and (b) determining the formation of a PRO3301/%PRO19598% polypeptide conjugate in the sample, which is indicative of the presence of the %PRO19598% polypeptide in the sample. The sample comprises cells suspected of expressing the %PRO19598% polypeptide, and the PRO3301 polypeptide is labeled with a detectable label and attached to a solid support. In method (12), linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO3301 polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the %PRO19598% polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO3301 polypeptide and the %PRO19598% polypeptide to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. Linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a %PRO19598% polypeptide comprises: (a) contacting the cell with the PRO3301 polypeptide that is bound to the bioactive molecule; and (b) allowing the PRO3301 and %PRO19598% polypeptides to bind to one another, thus linking the bioactive molecule to the cell. The bioactive molecule is a toxin, a radiolabel or antibody. This bioactive molecule causes the death of the cell. In method (13), modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a PRO3301 polypeptide comprises contacting the cell with the %PRO19598% polypeptide or an anti-PRO3301 antibody, where the %PRO19598% polypeptide or anti-PRO3301 antibody binds to the PRO3301 polypeptide, thus modulating the biological activity of the cell. The method also involves modulating at least one biological activity of a cell expressing a %PRO19598% polypeptide by contacting the cell with the PRO3301 polypeptide or an anti-%PRO19598% antibody, which bind to the %PRO19598% polypeptide to modulate the biological activity of the cell. In particular, the cell is killed. In method (14), detecting the presence of tumor in a mammal comprises comparing the level of expression of PRO3301 polypeptide in: (a) a test sample of cells taken from the mammal; and (b) a control sample of normal cells of the same cell type. A higher level of expression of the PRO3301 polypeptide in the test sample as compared to the control sample is indicative of the presence of tumor (e.g. lung, colon, breast or rectal tumor) in the mammal. Preparation (Claimed): The %PRO19598% polypeptide is prepared by: (a) culturing the host cell above for the expression of the %PRO19598% polypeptide; and (b) recovering the %PRO19598% polypeptide from the cell culture. The polypeptide is also produced by: (a) hybridizing a test DNA molecule under stringent hybridization conditions with the DNA molecule encoding the %PRO19598% polypeptide, or its complement; (b) culturing a host cell comprising the test DNA molecule for the expression of the polypeptide; and (c) recovering the polypeptide from the cell culture.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic. No biological data given. MECHANISM OF ACTION -

Gene Therapy. No biological data given. USE - The %PRO19598% polypeptide or polynucleotide is useful as pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for detecting or treating tumors in mammals, e.g. humans, dogs, cats, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, or rabbits. ADMINISTRATION - Dosage is 10 mg/kg - 100 mg/kg of mammal body weight, preferably 1 mg/kg - 10 mg/kg/day. Administration is intravenous, intraperitoneal, intracerebral, intramuscular, intraocular, intraarterial, intralesional, topical, or by sustained release systems. EXAMPLE - The vector, pRK5 (see EP307247, published March 15, 1989), was employed as the expression vector. Optionally, the %PRO19598% DNA was ligated into pRK5 with selected restriction enzymes to allow insertion of the %PRO19598% DNA using ligation methods described in prior art. The

resulting vector was called pRK5-%PRO19598%. The selected host cells may be 293 cells. Human 293 cells (ATCC CCL 1573) were grown to confluence in tissue culture plates in medium such as DMEM supplemented with fetal calf serum and optionally, nutrient components and/or antibiotics. About 10 micrograms pRK5-%PRO19598% DNA was mixed with about 1 microgram DNA encoding the VA RNA gene (Thimmappaya et al., Cell, 31:543 (1982)) and dissolved in 500 microlitres of 1 mM Tris-HCl, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.227 M CaCl₂. To this mixture is added, dropwise, 500 microlitres of 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.35), 280 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM NaPO₄, and a precipitate is allowed to form for 10 minutes at 25 degrees Centigrade. The precipitate is suspended and added to the 293 cells and allowed to settle for about four hours at 37 degrees Centigrade. The culture medium is aspirated off and 2 ml of 20% glycerol in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) is added for 30 seconds. The 293 cells were then washed with serum free medium, fresh medium was added and the cells were incubated for about 5 days. Approximately 24 hours after the transfections, the culture medium was removed and replaced with culture medium (alone) or culture medium containing 200 microCi/ml 35S-cysteine and 200 microCi/ml 35S-methionine. After a 12 hour incubation, the conditioned medium is collected, concentrated on a spin filter, and loaded onto a 15% sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) gel. The processed gel may be dried and exposed to film for a selected period of time to reveal the presence of %PRO19598% polypeptide. The cultures containing transfected cells may undergo further incubation (in serum free medium) and the medium is tested in selected bioassays.(52 pages)

2/7/13 (Item 7 from file: 357)
DIALOG(R)File 357:Derwent Biotech Res.
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0282287 DBR Accession No.: 2002-02260 PATENT
Nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for detecting and treating immune related diseases and disorders in mammals including autoimmune diseases, inflammatory diseases and asthma - recombinant protein gene production useful in gene therapy
AUTHOR: Eaton D L; Fong S; Goddard A; Dogowski P J; Grimaldi C; Gurney A L; Tumas D; Watanabe C K; Wood W I; Zhang Z
CORPORATE SOURCE: South San Francisco, CA, USA.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Genentech 2001
PATENT NUMBER: WO 200166740 PATENT DATE: 20010913 WPI ACCESSION NO.: 2001-625876 (200172)
PRIORITY APPLIC. NO.: WO 200-US32678 APPLIC. DATE: 20001201
NATIONAL APPLIC. NO.: WO 2001US6666 APPLIC. DATE: 20010301
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: An isolated DNA (N1) encoding a PRO protein is claimed. Also claimed are: a vector containing N1; a CHO, Escherichia coli, or yeast cell; producing a PRO protein; an isolated protein (P2); a chimeric molecule; an antibody which binds to P2; a composition containing P2 agonist, antagonist or antibody; detecting a disclosed PRO protein in a sample; diagnosing an immune related disease in a mammal; identifying a compound that inhibits activity of or expression of one the above proteins; identifying a compound that mimics activity of one the above proteins; stimulating or inhibiting proliferation of T-lymphocytes; enhancing infiltration of inflammatory cells into a tissue of a mammal; and inhibiting an inflammatory immune response in a mammal. The compositions are used to treat an immune related disorder in a mammal, e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, juvenile chronic arthritis, spondyloarthropathy, systemic sclerosis, central nervous system, autoimmune disease, diabetes mellitus, etc. (61pp)

2/7/14 (Item 1 from file: 398)
DIALOG(R)File 398:Chemsearch
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CA NAME(S):
Cytokine receptor PRO19598 (human clone DNA145887-2849) (9CI)

2/7/15 (Item 2 from file: 398)
DIALOG(R)File 398:Chemsearch
(c) 2006 Amer.Chem.Soc. All rts. reserv.

CA NAME(S):
Cytokine receptor PRO19598 (human clone DNA145887-2849 precursor) (9CI)

2/7/16 (Item 3 from file: 398)
DIALOG(R)File 398:Chemsearch
(c) 2006 Amer.Chem.Soc. All rts. reserv.

CA NAME(S):
DNA (human clone DNA145887-2849 cytokine receptor PRO19598 cDNA) (9CI)

2/7/17 (Item 4 from file: 398)
DIALOG(R)File 398:Chemsearch
(c) 2006 Amer.Chem.Soc. All rts. reserv.

CA NAME(S):
DNA (human clone DNA145887-2849 cytokine receptor PRO19598 cDNA plus flanks) (9CI)

2/7/18 (Item 5 from file: 398)
DIALOG(R)File 398:Chemsearch
(c) 2006 Amer.Chem.Soc. All rts. reserv.

CA NAME(S):
Protein PRO19598 (human clone DNA145887) (9CI)

2/7/19 (Item 6 from file: 398)
DIALOG(R)File 398:Chemsearch
(c) 2006 Amer.Chem.Soc. All rts. reserv.

CA NAME(S):
DNA (human clone DNA145887 protein PRO19598 cDNA plus flanks) (9CI)

2/7/20 (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
(c) 2006 American Chemical Society. All rts. reserv.

137261898 CA: 137(18)261898e PATENT
Human cytokine receptor and its encoding nucleic acid sequence and diagnostic and therapeutic applications
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Goddard, Audrey; Godowski, Paul J.; Gurney, Austin L.; Watanabe, Colin K.; Wood, William I.
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Genentech, Inc.
PATENT: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ. ; US 20020137909 A1 DATE: 20020926
APPLICATION: US 964994 (20010926) *US PV191015 (20000321) *WO 2000US8439 (20000330) *WO 2001US6520 (20010228) *US 941992 (20010828)
PAGES: 52 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 941,992. CODEN: USXXCO
LANGUAGE: English
PATENT CLASSIFICATIONS:
CLASS: 536023100; C07H-021/02A; C07H-021/04B
SECTION:
CA215005 Immunochemistry
CA201XXX Pharmacology
CA203XXX Biochemical Genetics
CA209XXX Biochemical Methods

2/7/21 (Item 1 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

(c) Format only 2006 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

5658232 **IMAGE Available

Derwent Accession: 2005-378315

Utility

Cytokine receptor and nucleic acids encoding the same

Inventor: Goddard, Audrey, San Francisco, CA

Godowski, Paul J., Hillsborough, CA

Gurney, Austin L., Belmont, CA

Watanabe, Colin K., Moraga, CA

Wood, William I., Hillsborough, CA

Assignee: Genentech, Inc.(02), South San Francisco, CA

Examiner: Kemmerer, Elizabeth (Art Unit: 166)

Combined Principal Attorneys: Barnes, Elizabeth M.

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
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Main Patent	US 6740520	A	20040525	US 2001964994	20010926
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CIP	Pending			US 2001941992	20010828
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Priority				WO 2000US8439	20000330
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				WO 2001US6520	20010228
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US Classification on document (Main): 435325

(X-ref): 4352523; 43525411; 4353201; 5360231; 5360235

Examiner Field of Search (US): 536231; 5360235; 4350691; 4353201; 435325; 4352523; 43525411

International Classification (Edition 1): C12N-005/00

Abstract:

The present invention is directed to novel cytokine receptors having sequence similarity to AF18497

1 and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those cytokine receptors. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

2/7/22 (Item 2 from file: 654)

DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

(c) Format only 2006 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

0005637139 **IMAGE Available

Derwent Accession: 2006-729960

Novel cytokine receptors and nucleic acids encoding the same

Inventor: Goddard, Audrey, INV

Godowski, Paul, INV

Gurney, Austin, INV

Watanabe, Colin, INV

Wood, William, INV

Assignee: Genentech, Inc.(02)

Correspondence Address: GENENTECH, INC., 1 DNA WAY, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CA , 94080, US

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
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Main Patent	US 20040086970	A1	20040506	US 2003700992	20031103
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Continuation	PENDING			US 2001964994	20010926
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Continuation	PENDING			WO 2000US8439	20000330
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CIP	PENDING			US 2001941992	20010828
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CIP	PENDING			WO 2001US6520	20010228
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Provisional				US 60-191105	20000322
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US Classification on document (Main): 435069100

(X-ref): 435320100; 435325000; 530350000; 536023500; 435183000; 530388100

International Classification (Edition 07): C07H-021/04

Secondary: C12N-009/00; C07K-014/47

Fulltext Word Count: 38629

Number of Claims: 52

Exemplary or Independent Claim Number(s):

1,5,7,9,12,18,20,21,22,24,27,29,30,31,32,33,37,41,44,47,49,51

Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

Number of Figures: 5

References to Related Applications:

[0001] This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. [section sign] 119(e) of U.S. provisional Application Serial No. 60/191,015 filed on Mar. 31, 2000, and claims priority under 35 U.S.C [section sign] 119 (a)-(d) of PCT Application Nos. PCT/US00/08439 filed Mar. 30, 2000 and PCT/US01/06520 filed Feb. 28, 2001, and claims priority under 35 U.S.C. [section sign] 120 of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/941,992 filed Aug. 28, 2001 the entire disclosures of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

Abstract:

The present invention is directed to novel cytokine receptors having sequence similarity to AF18497

1 and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those cytokine receptors. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

2/7/23 (Item 3 from file: 654)

DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.

(c) Format only 2006 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

0005525585 **IMAGE Available

Derwent Accession: 2006-516470

Novel cytokine receptors and nucleic acids encoding the same

Inventor: Goddard, Audrey, INV

Godowski, Paul, INV

Gurney, Austin, INV

Watanabe, Colin, INV

Wood, William, INV

Assignee: Genentech, Inc.(02)

Correspondence Address: GENENTECH, INC., 1 DNA WAY, SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CA , 94080, US

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
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Main Patent	US 20040023323	A1	20040205	US 2002293654	20021113
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Division	PENDING			US 2001964994	20010926
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Continuation	PENDING			WO 2000US8439	20000330
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CIP	PENDING			US 2001941992	20010828
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CIP	PENDING			WO 2001US6520	20010228
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Provisional				US 60-191015	20000321
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US Classification on document (Main): 435069100

(X-ref): 435320100; 435325000; 530350000; 536023500; 514012000

International Classification (Edition 07): C12P-021/02

Secondary: C12N-005/06; C07K-014/705; C07K-016/28; C07H-021/04

Fulltext Word Count: 36102

Number of Claims: 10

Exemplary or Independent Claim Number(s): 1,3,4,5,7,10

Number of Drawing Sheets: 4

Number of Figures: 5

Continued Prosecution Application:

This is a publication of a continued prosecution application (CPA)

filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d).

Abstract:

The present invention is directed to novel cytokine receptors having sequence similarity to AF18497
1 and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those cytokine receptors. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.

2/7/24 (Item 4 from file: 654)
DIALOG(R)File 654:US Pat.Full.
(c) Format only 2006 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

0005083153 **IMAGE Available
Derwent Accession: 2005-378315
Novel cytokine receptors and nucleic acids encoding the same
Inventor: Audrey Goddard, INV
Paul Godowski, INV
Austin Gurney, INV
Colin Watanabe, INV
William Wood, INV
Assignee: GENENTECH, INC.(02)
Correspondence Address: Attn: Elizabeth M. Barnes GENENTECH, INC., 553
CHERRY AVENUE, SAN BRUNO, CA, 94066, US

	Publication Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Filing Date
Main Patent	US 20020137909	A1	20020926	US 2001964994	20010926
CIP	PENDING			US 2001941992	20010828
Provisional				US 60-191015	20000321
Priority				WO 2000US8439	20000330
				WO 2001US6520	20010228

US Classification on document (Main): 536023100
International Classification (Edition 07): C07H-021/02
Secondary: C07H-021/04

Fulltext Word Count: 38840
Number of Claims: 52
Exemplary or Independent Claim Number(s):
1,5,7,9,12,18,20,21,22,24,27,29,30,31,32,33,37,41,44,47,49,51,52
Number of Drawing Sheets: 4
Number of Figures: 4

References to Related Applications:

[0001] This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. [section sign]119(e) of U.S. provisional Application Ser. No. 60/191,015 filed on Mar. 31, 2000, and claims priority under 35 U.S.C [section sign]119 (a)-(d) of PCT Application Nos. PCT/US00/08439 filed Mar. 30, 2000 and PCT/US01/06520 filed Feb. 28, 2001, and claims priority under 35 U.S.C. [section sign]120 of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/941,992 filed Aug. 28, 2001 the entire disclosures of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

Continued Prosecution Application:

This is a publication of a continued prosecution application (CPA)
filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d).

Abstract:

The present invention is directed to novel cytokine receptors having sequence similarity to AF18497
1 and to nucleic acid molecules encoding those cytokine receptors. Also provided herein are vectors and host cells comprising those nucleic acid sequences, chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention and to

methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention.
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\$7.35 3 Types
\$8.91 Estimated cost File340
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\$161.70 Estimated total session cost 4.321 DialUnits
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